



INTENDED USE PLAN

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund
Federal Fiscal Year 2011

**Government of Puerto Rico
Environmental Quality Board
July 2012 (amended)**



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1 INTRODUCTION

The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) was established to help finance projects that improves, maintains or protects water quality. CWSRF provided more funds annually to fund water quality protection projects for wastewater treatment, nonpoint source pollution control, and watershed and estuary management.

The Puerto Rico Environmental Quality Board (PREQB) acting on behalf of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (Commonwealth) hereby submits to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), an Intended Use Plan (IUP) for federal fiscal year (FFY) 2011, which runs from October 1, 2010 to September 30, 2011. This IUP meets the requirements of Section 606(c) of the Clean Water Act, as amended (the Act).

These requirements of the Act are as follows:

- a. A list of those projects for construction of publicly owned treatment works on the Commonwealth's priority list developed pursuant to Section 216 of the Act. Also a list of activities eligible for assistance under Section 319 and 320 of the Act may be provided;
- b. A description of the short and long term goals and objectives of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund (WPCRF);
- c. Information on the activities to be supported, including a description of project categories, discharge requirements under Title III and IV of the Act, terms of financial assistance and communities served;
- d. Assurances and specific proposals for meeting certain requirements of the Operating Agreement and Capitalization Grant Agreement; and
- e. The criteria and methods established for the distribution of WPCRF funds.

To meet the Federal requirements pertaining to reporting on the environmental benefits, PREQB has committed to complete the EPA one page form at time of loan execution, therefore is exempt from providing such information at this time.

This IUP serves as the planning document for explaining the use of monies we expect to be available to the CWSRF through, including: the undrawn balance of Federal capitalization grants and State matching funds; projected repayments; interest earnings from the CWSRF program

equity; and the estimated FFY 2011 Federal capitalization grant and State matching funds. As currently developed, this IUP identifies the specific projects and activities associated with the federal allocations for FFY 2011 Title VI of the Act, as well as the repayment funds.

As of June 30, 2012, the total amount available from loan repayments and interest earnings is \$31,305,721.01. The WPCRF project list may include National Estuary and/or Nonpoint Source (“NPS”) projects, including groundwater activities.

The FFY 2011 federal allocations under Title VI, as well as the corresponding Commonwealth match are as follow:

Table 1. Federal allocations under Title VI and Commonwealth match.

Federal Fiscal Year	Award Date	Federal Allocation	604 (b) Set Aside	Federal Allotment Less 604(b)	Commonwealth Match	Total	Federal State Proportionality	
							Federal Share	State Share
2011	*	\$19,454,000.00	\$195,000	\$19,259,000.00	\$3,851,800.00	\$23,110,800.00	83.3333333%	16.6666667%

* To be awarded by EPA on September 30, 2012 or prior to this date.

In order to assure that all the state match pending to be available and/or identified, several meetings between personnel from PREQB, GDB, and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) were held. PREQB and OMB concluded that committing resources that will be charged to future budgets was not a good fiscal practice, particularly, in light of the strict expenditure control policy established by Act 103 of May 25, 2006, known as the “Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Government Fiscal Reform Act of 2006.”

PREQB and OMB evaluated options of state matching funds availability in accordance and compliance with the requirements to receive federal funds as established in EPA’s CWSRF program. As a result, an Interagency Agreement was signed establishing that future appropriations for matching funds (beginning with the FFY 2011 appropriation) do not come from Public Improvements Fund’s tax-exempt issues. This alternative will allow PREQB to submit its future budget petitions with the necessary changes to request and obtain funds in a way that they may be deposited in an account duly identified as CWSRF matching funds. The funds under that account will be always available at the moment of a disbursement. Likewise, The OMB will approve the alternative presented to avoid that the matching funds be deposited in restricted term accounts.

2 GOALS

As required under the Act, the Commonwealth is to identify the goals and objectives of its Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund.

2.1 Short -Term Goals

The Commonwealth has the following goals and objectives for the WPCRF Program over the short term:

Goal #1: Establish and manage an effective and comprehensive Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund Program. The Commonwealth outlined six (6) objectives in order to achieve this goal, as shown below:

Objective 1.A: To develop and implement administrative rules and guidelines for managing the WPCRF program.

Objective 1.B: To develop and implement an annual IUP and prepare and submit along with the IUP an annual application for the capitalization grant.

Objective 1.C: To develop and implement standard operation procedures and policies for managing the WPCRF program.

Objective 1.D: To ensure the use of accounting, auditing and fiscal procedures that conforms to generally accepted government accounting standards.

Objective 1.E: To develop and submit an annual report to EPA covering the accomplishments of the IUP.

Objective 1.F: To update the historical data on the Clean Water Benefits Reporting System by the end of this FFY.

Goal #2: Maintain a self-sustaining revolving loan program through the WPCRF so as to improve and protect water quality and public health. Associated to this goal are several objectives, which have been achieved, although others are in process.

Objective 2.A: To ensure and provide low cost financial assistance to all qualified applicants seeking WPCRF loans for wastewater treatment facilities.

Objective 2.B: To coordinate WPCRF activities among PREQB, Puerto Rico Infrastructure Finance Agency (PRIFA) and any qualified loan applicant.

Objective 2.C: To maintain a self-sustaining revolving loan program through EQB administration.

***Goal #3:** Provide PRASA or other qualified applicants with low-cost financial assistance for necessary wastewater treatment facilities.*

Objective 3.A: To encourage and work with any other qualified applicant to assess financial capabilities and determine the best financial alternatives.

2.2 Long-Term Goals

In addition to these short-term goals, the Commonwealth has the following long term goals for the WPCRF program:

***Goal #1:** Ensure compliance by all publicly owned treatment works with Commonwealth water quality goals and standards and the enforceable deadlines, goals and requirements of the Act.*

***Goal #2:** Ensure technical integrity of WPCRF projects by ensuring adequate and effective planning, design and construction management.*

***Goal #3:** Maintain an adequate data management system in tracking and monitoring all WPCRF projects and program information.*

***Goal #4:** Integrate effectively procedures and guides that facilitate the implementation of sustainable infrastructure to the projects financed by the program.*

3 INFORMATION ON ACTIVITIES TO BE SUPPORTED

Information pertinent to each WPCRF project is contained in Appendix B which will be submitted by the applicant pursuant to Section 606(c) (3) of the Act. As identified in the Capitalization Grant applications, PREQB intends to use 4% of the federal funds for administrative support. Based on WPCRF funds available in FFY 2011, PREQB will use up to \$770,360 from the Title VI federal allocation for administrative support for developing, managing and operating the WPCRF program. Appendix C identifies the proposed disbursement schedules for administrative expenses.

Activities related to the implementation of NPS projects, including groundwater control, and the National Estuary program are not included in this IUP at this time, but it may be amended to include them for funding under the WPCRF program.

3.1 Green project Reserve

The provision in the FFY 2011 Full-Year Continuing Appropriation Act carries forward the FY 2010 provision which states that: “*Provided*, That for FFY 2010, to the extent there are sufficient eligible project applications, not less than 20 percent of the funds made available under this title to each State for Clean Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants shall be used by the State for projects to address green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements, or other environmentally innovative activities.” These four categories of projects are the components of the GPR and define “green” projects.

3.2 Davis Bacon compliance

The Davis-Bacon provision carried forward to FY 2011 from the FFY 2010 Appropriation bill states that: “For fiscal year 2010 the requirements of section 513 of the Federal water pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1372) shall apply to the construction of treatment works carried out in whole or in part with assistance made available by a State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund as authorized by title vi of that Act (33 U.S.C. 1381 et seq.), or with assistance made available under section 205 (m) of that Act (33 U.S.C. 1285 (m)), or both.”

3.3 Energy initiatives

PREQB is seeking to assist all projects receiving CWSRF financing to increase project energy efficiency. The long-term goal of this effort will be to identify energy saving opportunities earlier in the planning process for new projects. By doing so, these opportunities can then be more easily incorporated into the scope of work for CWSRF financed projects. All engineering reports submitted should contain a description of increased energy efficiency features considered in the design documents. The engineering report should also include, where practicable, a present value energy savings analysis of all design alternatives considered, with energy use and cost assumptions clearly identified.

3.4 Bypass Financing

The Commonwealth expects that the projects described in the FFY 2011 project list in Table 5 will proceed in the order as they are listed. However, for any reason, any of those projects did not proceed; projects included in the FFY 2011 Contingency List (Table 5) may be eligible for CWSRF funds through bypassing. Projects described in the FFY 2011 Contingency List will be considered in the order that they appear. In case the first contingency project is not ready, the Commonwealth will proceed with the next project described in the list and so on.

4 FUNDS AND FINANCING

4.1 Proposed Funding

Applicants whose projects are listed in the CWSRF subsidized funding are eligible for a subsidy as detailed in section 4.3. Of the \$1.525 billion of appropriation for the CWSRF for the FFY 2011, Puerto Rico CWSRF would receive \$19,259,000. This is reflected in this IUP.

4.2 SRF Funds and Repayments

The Federal Fiscal Year 2011 allocation under Title VI, as well as the corresponding Commonwealth match is as follow:

Table 2. Federal Allocation, Commonwealth match and Green Project Reserve

Federal Fiscal Year	Award Date	Federal Allocation	604 (b) Set Aside	Federal Allotment Less 604(b)	Commonwealth Match	Total	Green Reserve Project Amount
2011	*	\$19,454,000.00	\$195,000.00	\$19,259,000.00	\$3,851,800.00	\$23,110,800.00	\$3,851,800.00

* To be awarded by EPA on September 30, 2012 or prior to this date.

As of June 30, 2012 an additional \$31,305,721.01 of repayments funds are available.

Appendix A identifies the proposed disbursement schedules for using the FFY 2011 funds. The disbursement schedules identify the anticipated amount of and the time over which Federal and Commonwealth funds will be expended from the WPCRF. Appendix B list additional information concerning the WPCRF projects identified above.

For the payment using the EPA Automated Clearing House, PREQB will deposit, on or before the date of payment, an amount equal to 20% of each payment. PREQB will cause the Puerto Rico Infrastructure Financing Authority (PRIFA) to enter into binding commitments in an amount equal to 120% of each payment within one year of receipt of such payment. The binding

commitment will be evidenced by a loan agreement executed by PRIFA and the qualified applicants.

Due to previous issues regarding the state match funds availability, on September 23, 2011 an Interagency Agreement was signed to guarantee compliance of Puerto Rico's obligation under Section 602 of the Act and the obligations stated in the Memorandum of Understanding for the CWSRF. This will assure that the state match funds will be available before a Grant Agreement is awarded by EPA.

The following sets out the Federal Automated Clearing House payment and Commonwealth match deposit schedule:

Table 3. Federal automated clearing house payment and commonwealth match deposit schedule.

FISCAL YEAR	DATE	FEDERAL PAYMENT	COMMONWEALTH MATCH	TOTAL
2011	One year after award date	\$19,259,000	\$3,851,800	\$23,110,800

The following summarizes the availability of project funding:

Table 4. Summary of funds available as a result of the federal Capitalization grants. FFY 2011

I. SOURCES OF FUNDS			
1	Prior Year Carry Over Funds	+	\$ -
2	Current Year Grant (FFY 2011*)	+	\$19,259,000
3	Commonwealth Matching Share	+	\$3,851,000
4	Repayments to the SRF and Interest Earned from Loans (As of June 30, 2012)	+	\$31,305,721
5	Other Income to the Fund	+	
6	Total WPCRF Funds Available	+	\$54,415,721
II. USES OF FUNDS			
1	Total WPCRF Funds Available		\$54,415,721
2	4% Administrative Cost	-	\$770,360
3	Available for Projects	=	\$53,645,361

* To be awarded by EPA on September 30, 2011 or prior to this date.

As identified in the Capitalization Grant applications, EQB intends to use 4% of the federal funds for administrative support. Based on WPCRF funds available in FFY 2011, EQB will use up to \$770,360 from the Title VI federal allocation for administrative support for developing, managing and operating the WPCRF program. Appendix C identifies the proposed disbursement schedules for administrative expenses. As of March 2012, the total amount corresponding to accumulated administrative costs totalizes \$6,742,592. The accumulated administrative funds

will be used according to “First in-First Out” (FIFO) procedures. In case the administrative funds corresponding to FFY 2011 are not used during the current federal fiscal year, such funds will be banked to be used in future years.

On December 2011, PRIFA opened a new bank account in the amount of \$20,721,635.17 to deposit bond proceeds allowing GDB to keep strict accounting of how the money will be drawn when needed. This account assured that all the state match funds from previous fiscal years up to FFY-2010 were available and identified. For the FFY-2011 state match funds, PRIFA opened a new bank account as indicated in Section 1 of this IUP.

4.3 Additional Subsidization

The additional subsidy provision carried forward from the FFY 2011 Appropriation Act states that “*Provided further*, That not less than 30 percent of the funds made available under this title to each State for Clean Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants and not less than 30 percent of the funds made available under this title shall be used by State to provide additional subsidy to eligible recipients in the form of forgiveness of principal, negative interest loans, or grants (or any of the combination of this). This section shall only apply to the portion that exceeds \$1,000,000,000”

The Calculation of the Additional Subsidization for the CWSRF program is as follow:

- a. Of the \$1.525 billion provided by the FFY 2011 Appropriations Act, \$1,521,950,000 is available for capitalization grants to the 51 CWSRF programs after accounting for the set-asides and territory allocations. The additional subsidization provision only applies to \$521,950,000, or the portion of the \$1,521,950,000 available for capitalization grants that exceeds \$1 billion.
- b. Nationally, the maximum amount of additional subsidization that may be provided is \$446,940,000 and the minimum amount that must be provided is \$134,082,000, which is 30 percent of \$996,915,000.

The FFY 2011 CWSRF appropriation included authorization to provide additional subsidization, and PREQB intends to offer the maximum amount of \$5,948,842 allowable.

4.4 Bypass Financing

PREQB has included subsidy lines in this IUP to identify which projects will likely receive CWSRF subsidized funding. Historically, not all applicants with projects above the subsidy line proceed with their projects. PREQB will “bypass” these funds to other projects within the same category and some applicants with projects below the subsidy lines may become eligible for CWSRF subsidized funding. PREQB will bypass funds to communities with projects listed below the subsidy line. It is not possible to determine which communities will be reachable for subsidized financing through the bypass process at this time. As such, communities with projects below the subsidy line may wish to consider taking advantage of the SRF Guarantees.

The Commonwealth expects that the projects described in the FFY 2011 project list in Table 5 will proceed in the order as they are listed. However, if for any reason, any of those projects did not proceed; projects included in the FFY 2011 contingency List may be eligible for CWSRF funds through bypassing. Projects described in the FFY 2011 Contingency List will be considered in the order that they appear. In case the first contingency project is not ready, the Commonwealth will proceed with the next project described in the list and so on.

4.5 Waivers

PREQB needs to comply with a minimum of 20% designated to eligible GPR projects. However, if at any time, it is determined that it cannot meet the 20 percent GPR requirement, PREQB may request a waiver from EPA. These requests will be reviewed by EPA on a case by case basis. EPA will use sample actions as a guide when deciding whether to approve or disapprove a State’s request for a waiver from GPR.

If EPA approves a State’s request for relief from the GPR requirement, then the portion of the GPR for which there are no qualified applications can be used for other conventional, eligible projects. If EPA does not approve a State’s request, then the State must continue trying to solicit projects.

However, the PREQB agrees to make a timely and concerted solicitation for projects that address green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements or other environmentally innovative activities. The PREQB agrees to include in its IUP such qualified projects or components of projects that total not less than 20% of its capitalization grant. If the 20% is not

reached, the PREQB agrees to conduct additional solicitation, to amend its project list in order to include any such qualified projects thus identified and be able to provide not less than 20% of the FFY 2011 funds available. If there are not sufficient qualified projects or components on the amended project list after such additional solicitation, the PREQB may if necessary submit a waiver request to EPA in accordance with the FFY 2011 Procedures.

5 LISTING OF WATER POLLUTION CONTROL REVOLVING FUND PROJECTS

PREQB shall include a list of eligible projects for receiving funds from the FFY 2011 appropriations and repayment funds under the WPCRF Program. The following is the list of WPCRF projects that are being considered for funding:

Table 5. WPCRF Project funding

NAME	PROJECT TYPE	PROJECT ELIGIBLE COST	LOAN AMOUNT	GPR	PRIORITY LIST RANKING
Federal Fiscal Year 2011 Funds					
Aguirre WWTP Improvements – Salinas (C-72-128-19) NPDES No. (PR0001660)	Design & Construction	\$24,000,000	\$ 6,500,000	Water Efficiency \$6,500,000	12
Patillas-Trunk Sewer – Patillas-Guayama (C-72-108-08) NPDES No. (PR0025445)	Design & Construction	\$16,945,584	\$4,348,842*	Energy Efficiency \$4,348,842	18
Rehabilitation 28 km of Trunk Sewer - Ponce (C-72-093-21)	Design & Construction	\$23,126,331	\$6,467,420	-	1
Cayey-Comm. Brumas & Surrounding Bo. Monte Llanos Laterals (C-72-119-13) NPDES No. (PR0025356)	Design & Construction	\$5,677,578	\$3,424,178	-	32
San Juan Bay Estuary Program Study (C-72-250-02) NPDES No. (PR0021555)	Research	\$2,000,000	\$1,600,000**	-	9
Subtotal		\$30,481,180	\$22,340,440		
Refinanced with SRF Federal Fiscal Year 2011 & 2012 Repayment Funds					
Maunabo WWTP Expansion (C-72-108-19) NPDES No. (PR0020656)	Construction	\$25,173,757	\$11,496,555.27	-	4
Yauco WWTP Expansion (C-72-053-05) NPDES No. (PR0021661)	Construction	\$38,414,721	\$19,809,165.74	-	5
Subtotal		\$63,588,478	\$31,305,721.01		
Federal Fiscal Year 2011 Contingency					
Replacement of Sanitary Lines – San Sebastián (C-72-131-09) NPDES No. (PR0025551)	Design & Construction	\$8,189,046	-	-	2
Reloc. PR-111 Río Culebrinas– San Sebastián (C-72-131-06) NPDES No. (PR0025551)	Design & Construction	\$1,415,649	-	-	8
PREPA San Juan WWTP Improvements – San Juan (C-72-096-40) NPDES No. (PR0000698)	Design & Construction	\$3,500,000	-	-	6
* To be provided as additional subsidization in the form of grant.					

A brief description of the projects included in Table 5 is detailed on Section 10.4 of this IUP. The WPCRF project list may include NPS projects and activities once the Commonwealth's NPS Assessment and Management Program is approved and the Priority System is revised to include such projects and activities. Loan repayment must begin within one year after the substantial completion date of the project. The loan term will be up to 20 years, and the interest rate will be

2.0 percent. All binding commitments for the projects included in Table 5 are expected to be executed by September 30, 2012.

6 CRITERIA AND METHODS OF DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

On April 21, 2010, new requirements were established regarding the provisions related to GPR and Grants Policy Issuance (GPI) 11-01 – Managing unliquidated obligations and Ensuring Progress under EPA Assistance Agreements. In order to comply with the new requirements set forth in these provisions, PREQB developed a new Priority Ranking System for CWSRF that allows eligible projects to receive funding of the GPR, additions subsidies and gives priority to those projects that are ahead in the planning and design stages. This Priority Ranking System and Project Priority List provide an order of ranking wastewater facilities projects considering ten (10) criteria with its corresponding sub-divisions:

- Project Needs
- Planning
- Critical health problems
- Regionalization/Decentralization
- Compliance and Enforcement (Facilities Under Court Order)
- Water Quality
- Financial Need
- Estuary Management
- Green and/or Sustainable Infrastructure
- Tie breaking

Also the following factors were taken into consideration to fund projects:

- request to be by-passed for funding considerations;
- non-compliance of projects with the enforceable requirements of the Act;
- delays of high priority projects because of non-completion of preceding step and funding of lower priority projects if ready for funding.

Similarly, lower priority projects considered to be an essential part of an eligible project may be selected and by pass projects with a higher priority. PREQB will submit shortly the final Priority List in conjunction with the signed Resolution from the Board.

With the approval of the New Permitting Process, Act No. 161 of December 1, 2009, the Puerto Rico Commonwealth permitting process has been substantially modified. These modifications caused a change in the criteria and methods of the distribution of funds described above.

Pursuant to Title VI of the CWA, on September 26, 1991, EPA entered into the State Revolving Fund Operating Agreement with the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (Operating Agreement). This agreement authorizes PREQB to run the Revolving Fund Program. Under section II.B.2 of the operating Agreement, PREQB is required to “implement and enforce a ‘NEPA like’ review process for all Section 212 projects [and] to conduct [] activities detailed in the Environmental Review Process [.]

Article 8.5 of the Permitting Process Reform, Act No. 161 of December 1, 2009 states that “...The executive director of the Permits Management Office or the Administrative Board, as correspond, will determine the environmental compliance requirements....” This Act limits PREQB only as an Agency that recommends but does not have the final decision.

Due to time constraints in the availability and duration of funds, the projects included in this IUP are the ones ahead in the design. The new PR Permitting Office is not included in the CW SRF Operating Agreement and PREQB cannot certify this new office has a NEPA like Environmental Review process. At this moment, the new PR Permitting Office is in the process of obtaining approval from EPA for a NEPA-like process as required by the Operating Agreement. In case this process is delayed or take a considerable amount of time, PREQB will consider other projects for receiving FFY 2011 funds. PREQB will keep continuous communication and coordination with EPA regarding any changes to the use of FFY 2011 funds, if necessary.

7 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

For this IUP, a public participation process was undertaken in accordance with 40 CFR 35.3150. A public hearing was held to review PREQB’s Project Priority List and receive comments on the same. Summaries of the public participation process were prepared and made public available. PREQB expects to review all the comments regarding this public hearing by October 2011. After that, the Board will sign a resolution with the final comments and will be provided to EPA for its approval along with the new Priority System.

8 ASSURANCES AND SPECIFIC PROPOSALS

EQB provides the necessary assurances and certifications as part of the Operating Agreement. This Agreement is the official operating agreement between PREQB acting on behalf of the Commonwealth and EPA.

9 REPORTING

9.1 Annual Report

Section 606(d) requires that beginning the first year after receiving payments under the WPCRF, PREQB shall provide an Annual Report to EPA. The Annual Report shall be submitted to EPA within ninety (90) days after the end of the fiscal year covered by the IUP. This report shall identify loan recipients, loan amounts and terms under Title VI of the Act and its implementing regulations and other such information as EPA may require.

9.2 Clean Water Benefits Reporting System

In order to comply with the reporting requirements, information will be entered into the Clean Water Benefits Reporting system (CBR) no less often than quarterly and will include the use of funds for the GPR and additional subsidization as well as project benefits. This information will also be included in the Annual Report to EPA. On May 2012, the PREQB appointed new resources to update historical data in the CBR. PREQB expects to finish this task no later than September 30, 2012.

10 APPENDICES

10.1 Appendix A

To be submitted shortly

10.2 Appendix B

To be submitted shortly

10.3 Appendix C

PROPOSED DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE OF FEDERAL AND STATE FUNDS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (FY 2011)				
Disbursement by Quarters (FY 2011)		Federal (83.333333%)	State (16.666667%)	Amount
Fiscal Year	Quarter			
2012	4	160,491	32,099	192,590
2013	1	160,492	32,098	192,590
2013	2	160,492	32,098	192,590
2013	3	160,492	32,098	192,590
SUBTOTAL		\$641,967	\$128,393	\$770,360

10.4 Appendix D

Aguirre WWTP Improvements – Salinas (C-72-128-19)
<p>The Water Supply Project to the Aguirre Power Complex (APC) consists in the use of water from the irrigation channel of Patillas Lake and APC waste water treatment plant to meet the needs of process water for energy generation. This project will have a dual positive effect on the natural resources of the Jobos Bay Estuary; first relieves the current burden of groundwater extraction well, and secondly other recharges with fresh the black mangrove area affected by saline infiltration that's need restoration.</p> <p>Another important aspect of the APC project is the reuse of process wastewater of the APC that currently discharges under the National Pollutants Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. The APC Water Supply Project will supply fresh water for the black mangrove restoration and will replace the water extraction from wells in approximately 1 MGD, which is needed for electricity generation. The Puerto Rico Power and Electric Authority (PREPA) will include green technology that will reduce the energy consumption of the electrical equipment.</p>
Patillas-Trunk Sewer – Patillas-Guayama (C-72-108-08)
<p>The purpose of this project is to retire the Patillas Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and convey these flows to Arroyo for pumping on to the Guayama Regional WWTP. The trunk sewer conveyance project will serve about 23,000 persons total. The project would include: 1) Construction of a new trunk sewer line of approximately 15 inches diameter from the Patillas WWTP through the State Road PR-03 up to the Providencia Community, 2) construction of a new Providencia Pump Station that will receive the raw waters from the Municipality of Maunabo and Patillas, and the Providencia Community. The existing Providencia Pump Station will be eliminated; 3) construction of a new force line of approximately 16 inches diameter from the New Providencia Pump Station crossing the Río Grande de Patillas discharging in a sanitary manhole of the existing gravity sewer line at the entrance of Arroyo.</p> <p>From this point the raw wastewater will be conveyed to the Arroyo Pump Station, and then to Branderí Pump Station, that pumps to the Guayama Regional WWTP. These two pump stations shall be upgraded to handle the Patillas and Maunabo influent flows.</p>
Rehabilitation 28 km of Trunk Sewer - Ponce (C-72-093-21)
<p>The existing sewage collection system, much of which is approximately 30 years old, transports sewage from the Municipalities of Villalba, Juana Díaz, and most of Ponce to the Ponce WWTP and consists of approximately 30 kilometers of large diameter concrete gravity pipe, pumping stations and force mains. Many sections of the concrete sanitary trunk sewer pipe infrastructure has been undermined due to corrosion generated by sewer gas, foundation settling, failure in structural integrity, some tree root intrusion, and other structural disturbances developed over time. Several trunk sewer sections have been rehabilitated during the last years and PRASA wants to continue with the rehabilitation works in the following trunk sewers: Oeste, Canas, Magueyes, Pámpanos, Central, Hostos, Fagot, Este A, Este B, Punta Carenero (A) and Punta Carenero (B). These trunk sewers have diameters from 18" to 54". Rehabilitation of the collection system will be done thru the use of an internal lining (Slip Lining) which will be cured in place, providing a barrier to further deterioration, structural reinforcement to the trunk sewer pipe, reduce infiltration in the system and mitigate.</p>
San Juan Bay Estuary Program Study (C-72-250-02)
<p>The proposal to carry out an urgent study of water bodies SJBEF basin and mixing zone to determine the areas most affected by sewage pollution. Parts of eight municipalities join to form the estuary's watershed: Toa Baja, Cataño, Bayamón, San Juan, Guaynabo, Carolina, Loíza, and Trujillo Alto. The study will work as baseline to identify specific areas that need attention and investment from state, local, and federal agencies to control raw sewage and other pollutant discharges into the SJBE ecosystem.</p>

Cayey-Comm. Brumas & Surrounding Bo. Monte Llanos Laterals (C-72-119-13)
PRASA proposes the construction of a conventional collection system to provide sanitary sewage service to the communities formed at sectors of Montellano Ward in Cayey. The communities are: Paseo Las Brumas, La Ley, Marginal La Ley, Santa María and Pepe Hoyos. All the communities are located in the vicinity of State Roads PR -52 and PR-1 at the east entrance to the Municipality of Cayey. Currently the residents of the area dispose their wastewater through individual septic tanks. This disposal method represents a risk to the public health and to the environment due to its pollution potential. The proposed gravity collection system will discharge to an existing trunk sewer which is part of the existing wastewater collection network of the Cayey Regional WWTP.
Maunabo WWTP Expansion (C-72-108-19)
The project will increment the treatment capacity from 0.5 MGD to 1 MGD. The plant will have the capability to provide advanced treatment by the construction of an Integrated Fixed Film Activated Sludge (IFAS) Biological Nutrient Removal (BNR) system. One of the objectives of the project is to minimize new constructions by the re-use and re-configuration of existing structures.
Yauco WWTP Expansion (C-72-053-05)
The project consists in the construction of two new wastewater treatment modules with a capacity of 3 MGD. In addition the process includes the removal of nutrients and chlorine, preventing contamination of the discharge point. The project will provide service to approximately 6200 housing units, commercial establishments and industries.
Replacement of Sanitary Lines – San Sebastián (C-72-131-09)
The project consists in the rehabilitation of an estimated 264 manholes and 31,000 meters of pipeline in diameters between 8 and 20 inches. The evaluation shall eliminate the inflow of storm sewer into the sanitary system, preventing overflows and extending the life of the wastewater treatment plant of the service area.
Reloc. PR-111 Río Culebrinas– San Sebastián (C-72-131-06)
The project consists in the relocation of the San Sebastian Trunk Sewer as well as a new pump station and the forceline up to the Old San Sebastian WWTP. The construction of this project decreases storm water infiltration and provide additional capacity to the sanitary sewer system of the San Sebastian urban area. These improvements will benefit a population of approximately 4,514 residents in the municipality of San Sebastian.
PREPA San Juan WWTP Improvements – San Juan (C-72-096-40)
PREPA intends to reuse process water of NPDES Permit authorized Outfalls 002 and 003. This process waste water consist of Units 7-8, 9-10 fuel oil heaters condensations, fuel heaters service tanks 7, 8, 9 and 10 condensations and the WWTP effluent. For purposes of project management, it will be divided into two stages. The first one is the recovery of the fuel oil heaters and service tanks condensations. The second one is the recovery of the WWTP effluent.
The San Juan Power Plant (SJPP) used an average of 758,000 gallons per day of freshwater from PRASA to generate electricity in 2010. The SJPP currently recovers an average of 84,000 gallons of water per day from boilers purges. This project will make possible to recover and reuse an average of 100,000 additional gallons of freshwater per day for electricity generation. This will increase the average percent of water reused to 24. Also, the project will have the environmental benefit of reducing discharges of pollutants to the San Juan Bay Estuary. Outfalls 002 and 003 Central San Juan would become eventually to runoff only discharges.